

# IRRI

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Centre de coopération  
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agronomique pour le  
développement



Montpellier, France

Can higher grain yield be  
achieved in irrigated rice  
fields through desirable  
nursery management?

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**CSSP, 10 May 2006, Palawan**



# Nursery management in farmers' fields

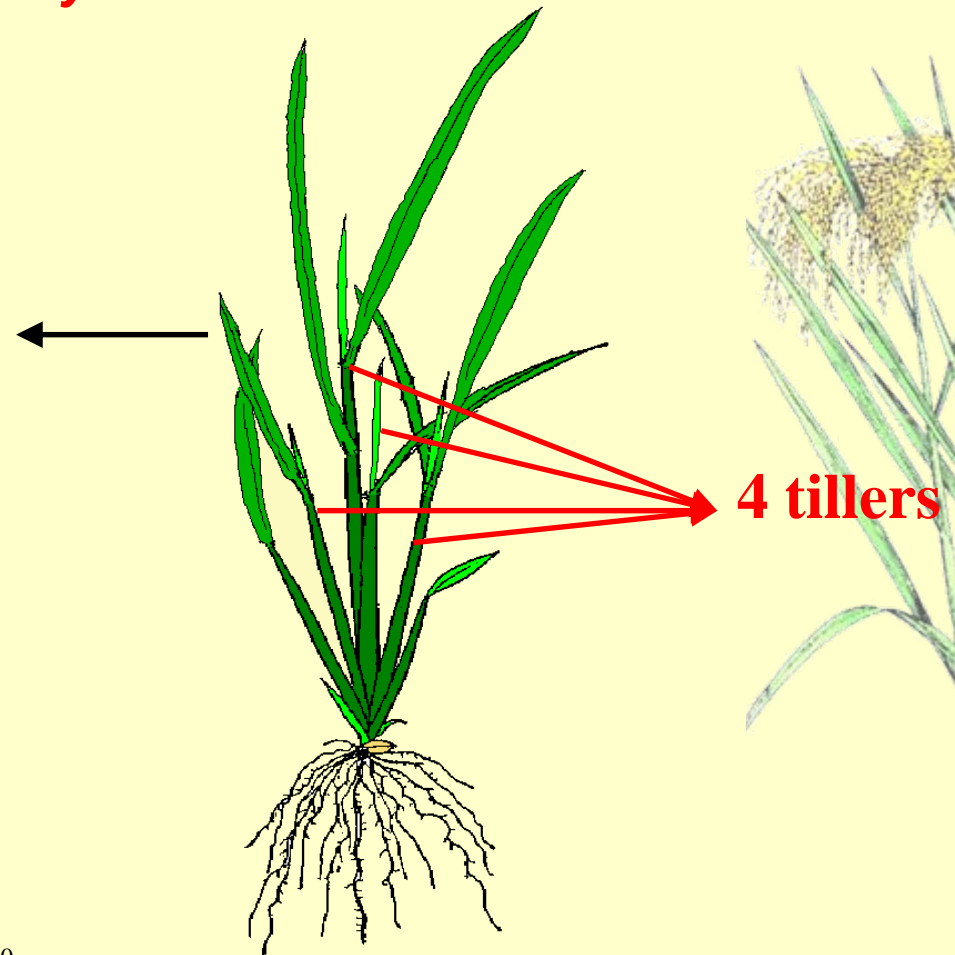
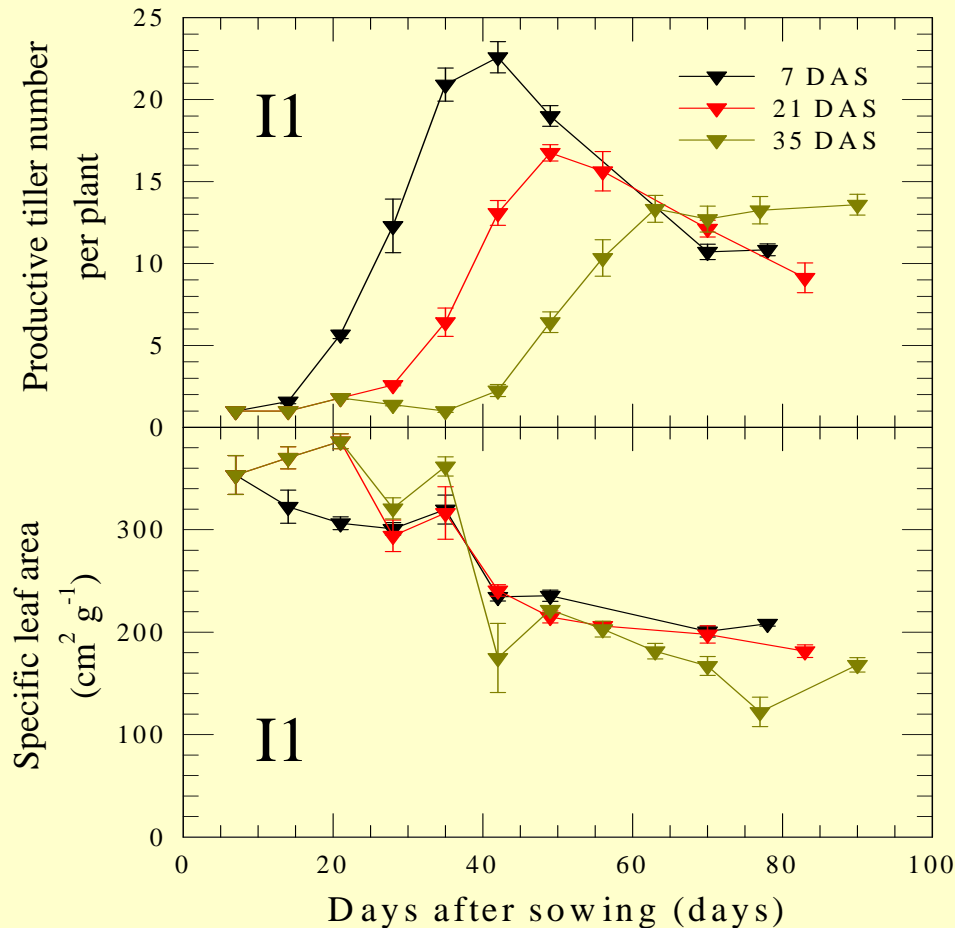
- **Transplanting 20 to 30 days-old seedlings (7 to 10-leaf stage)**
  - Farmers prefer to transplant old seedlings
  - High tiller mortality if early transplanting may induce significant dry matter loss
- **Sowing in the nursery from 3000 to 10000 seeds m<sup>-2</sup> (75 to 250 g seeds m<sup>-2</sup>)**



# Plant response to transplanting age

**Transplanting age: 7, 21 and 35 days**

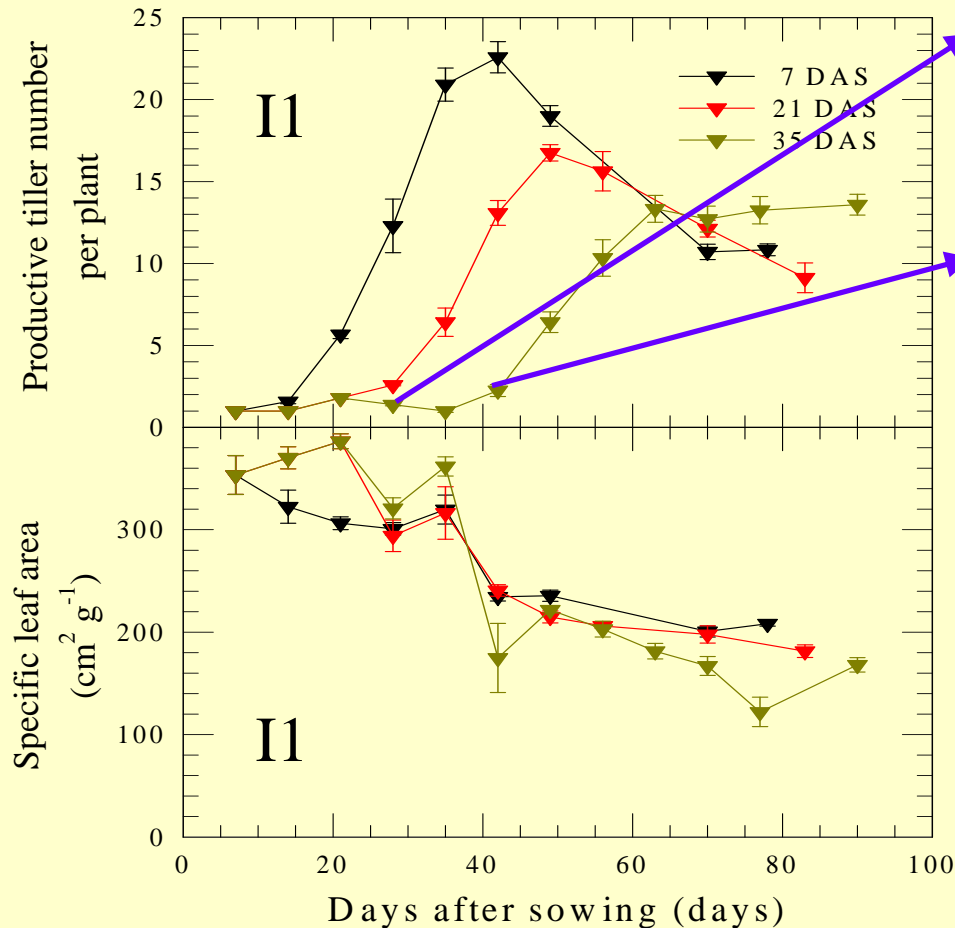
**Nursery density: 3000 seeds  $m^{-2}$**



# Plant response to transplanting age

**Transplanting age: 7, 21 and 35 days**

Nursery density: 3000 seeds  $m^{-2}$



- Tiller emergence was delayed if extended stay in the nursery

- Tiller emergence resumed right after transplanting whatever the age

*Calculation of specific leaf area*

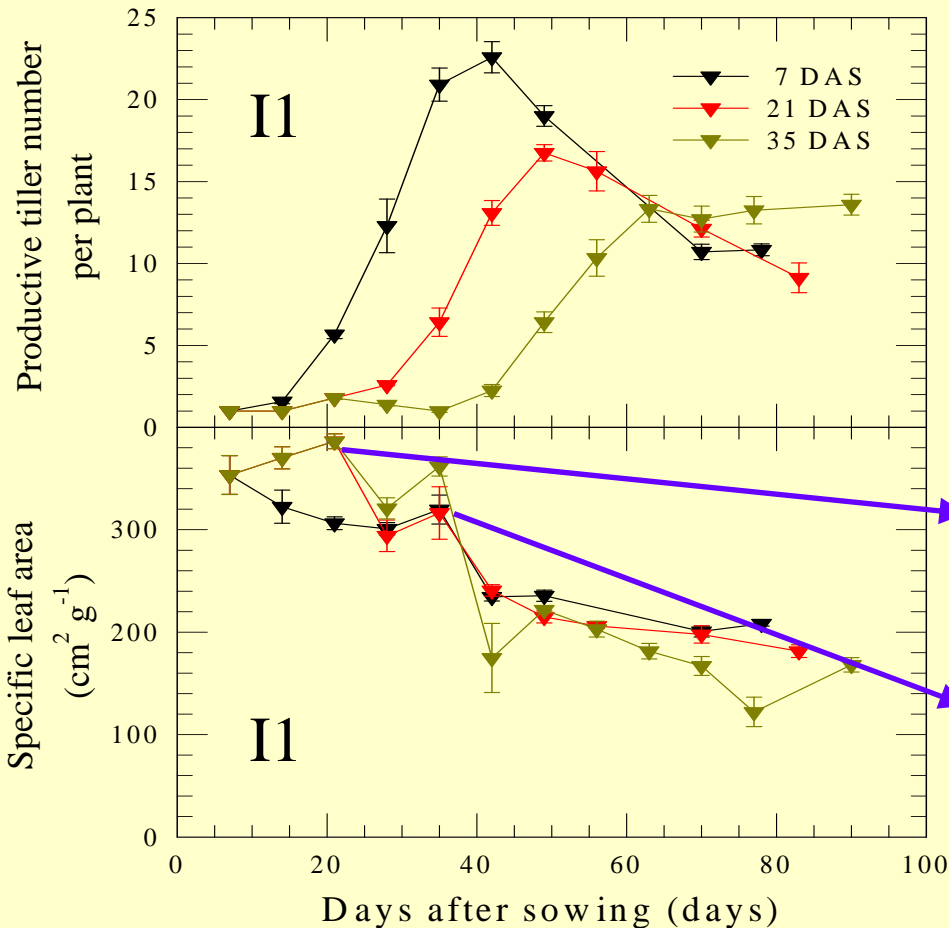


$$SLA = \frac{\text{leaf area}}{\text{leaf dry weight}}$$

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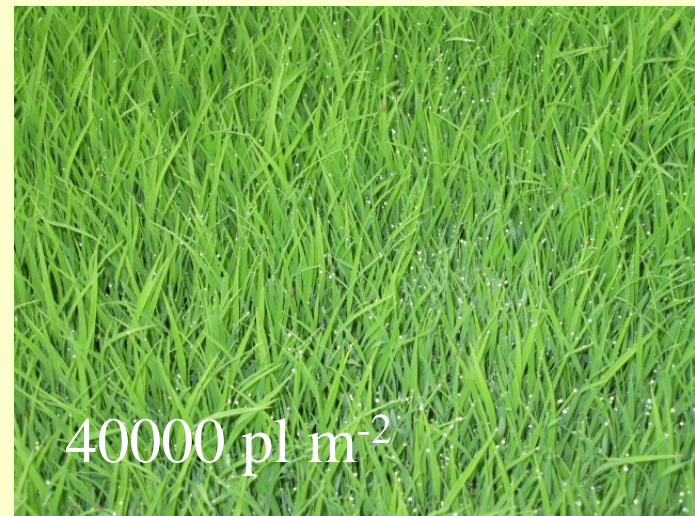
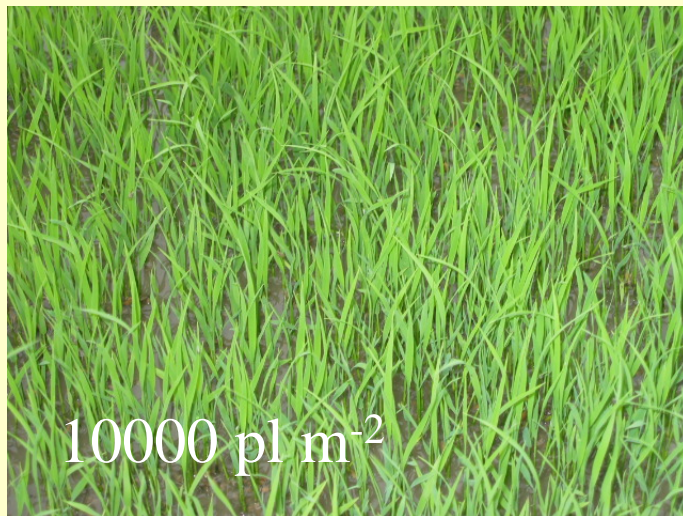
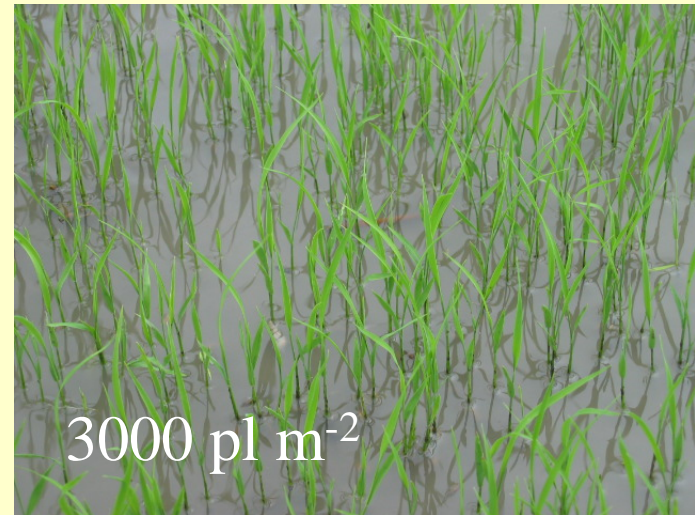
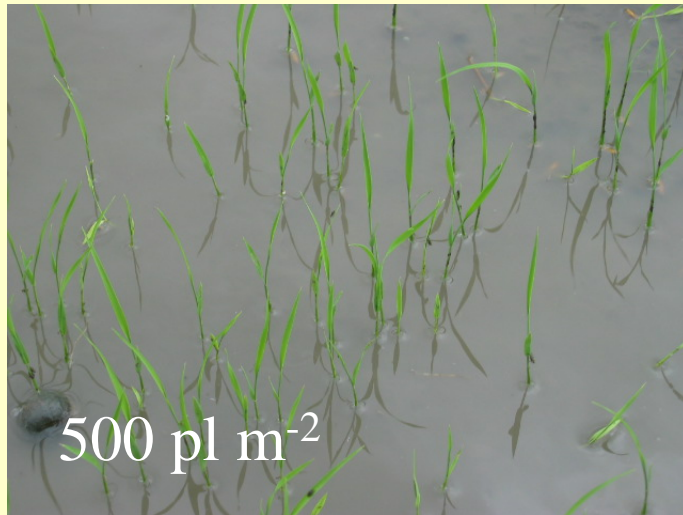
- SLA increased in the nursery if transplanting was delayed

- SLA resumed to the control value right after transplanting

**Extended stay in the nursery affected tiller emergence**



# Plant response to seed density

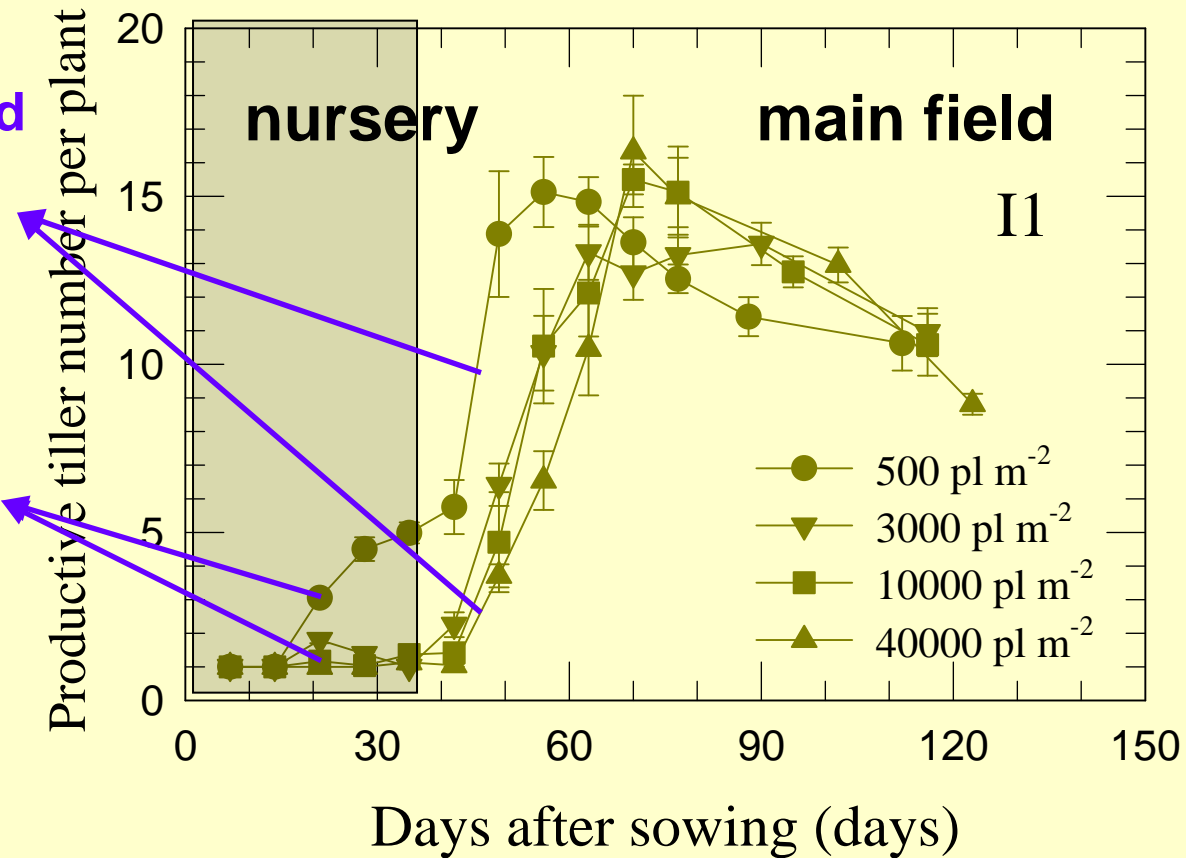


# Plant response to seed density

*Transplanting 35 days after sowing*

-Tiller emergence resumed right after transplanting whatever the density

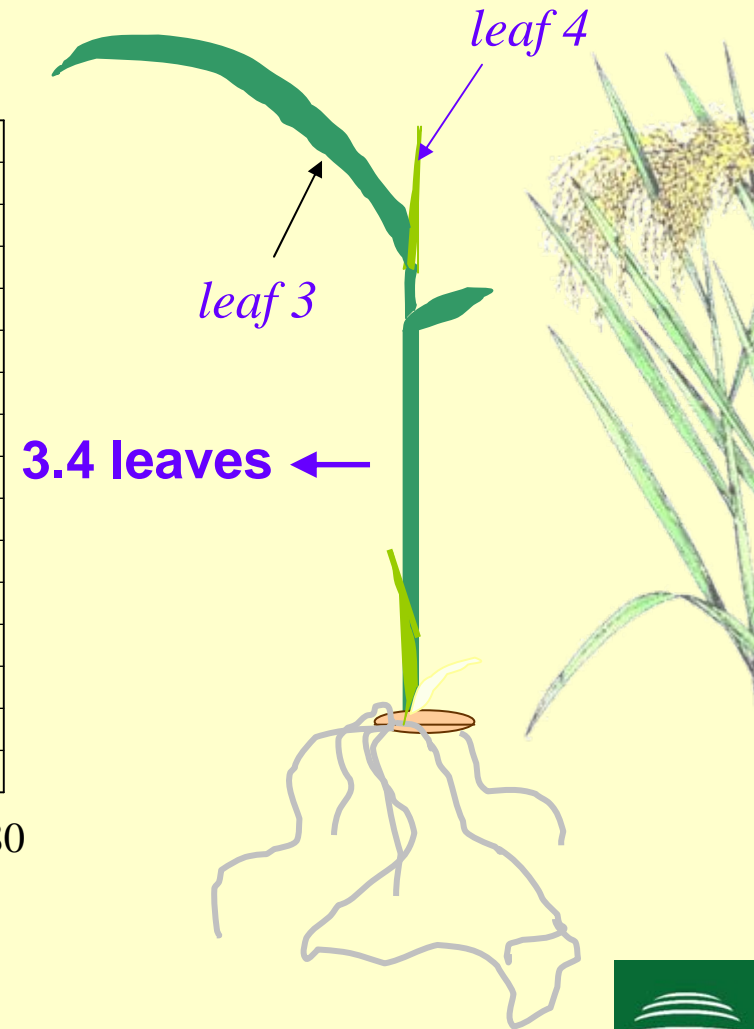
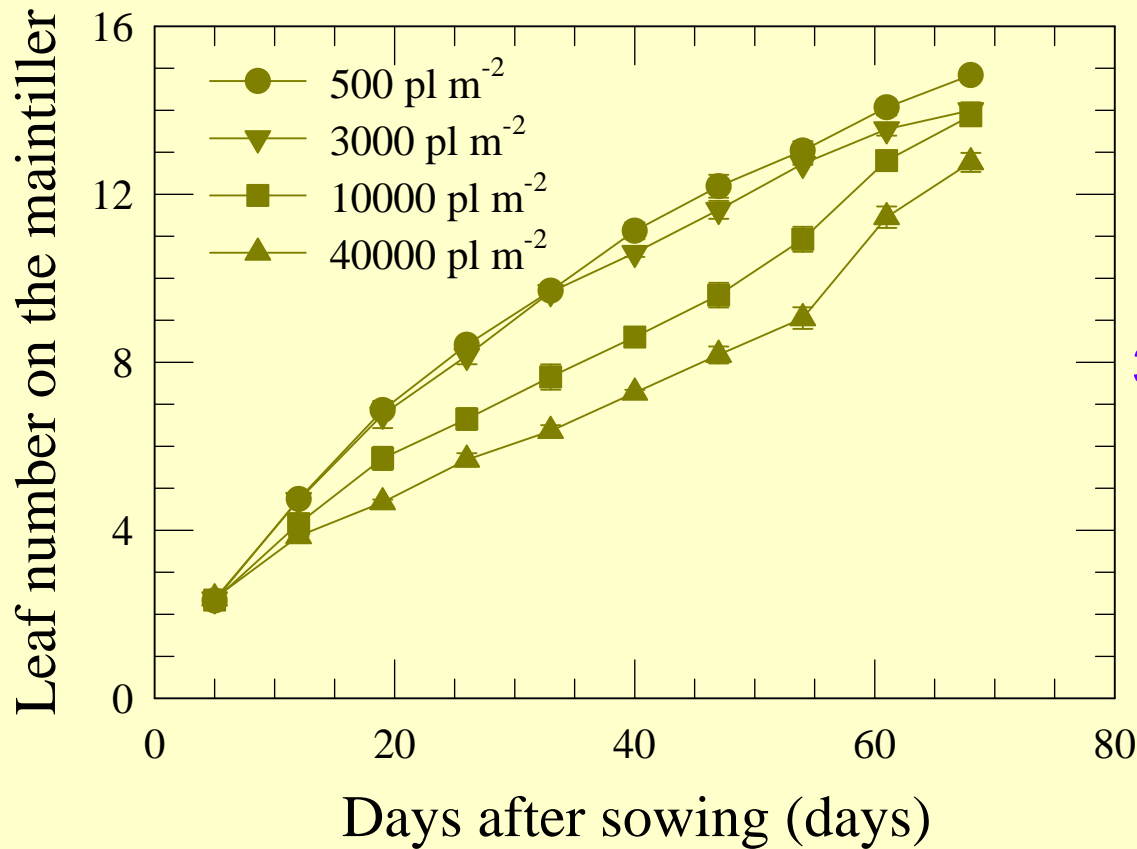
- Tiller emergence was delayed if high density in the nursery



**High seed density in the nursery affected tiller emergence**

# Plant response to seed density

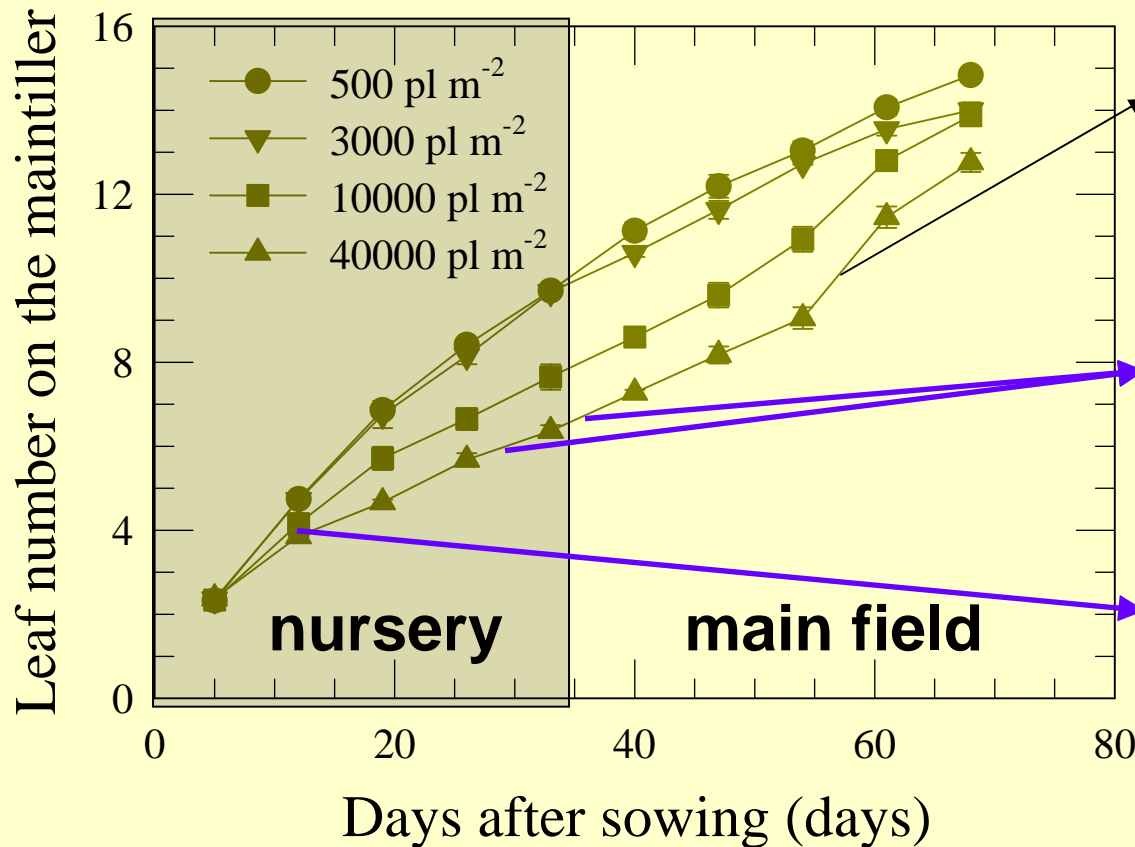
*Transplanting 35 days after sowing*





# Plant response to seed density

*Transplanting 35 days after sowing*



- Leaf emergence recovery from competition in the nursery visible only 20 days after transplanting

- Leaf emergence was similar before and after transplanting whatever the seed density

- Leaf emergence was affected in the nursery if high density

**High seed density in the nursery affected leaf emergence**

# Plant response to nursery management

- **No transplanting shock was observed**
  - High seedling density in the nursery and late transplanting induced a delay in leaf and tiller emergence and an increased in SLA
  - Recovery in tiller emergence and SLA was observed right after transplanting, whatever the seed density and transplanting age were
  - Leaf emergence was not affected by transplanting



# Plant response to early transplanting

*Transplanting, hill spacing 20 x 20 cm*

**I1 in the main field,  
34 days after sowing  
for all 3 situations**

transplanted  
**7 days** after  
sowing



transplanted  
**14 days** after  
sowing



transplanted  
**21 days** after  
sowing



**Is there any positive effect on grain yield?**

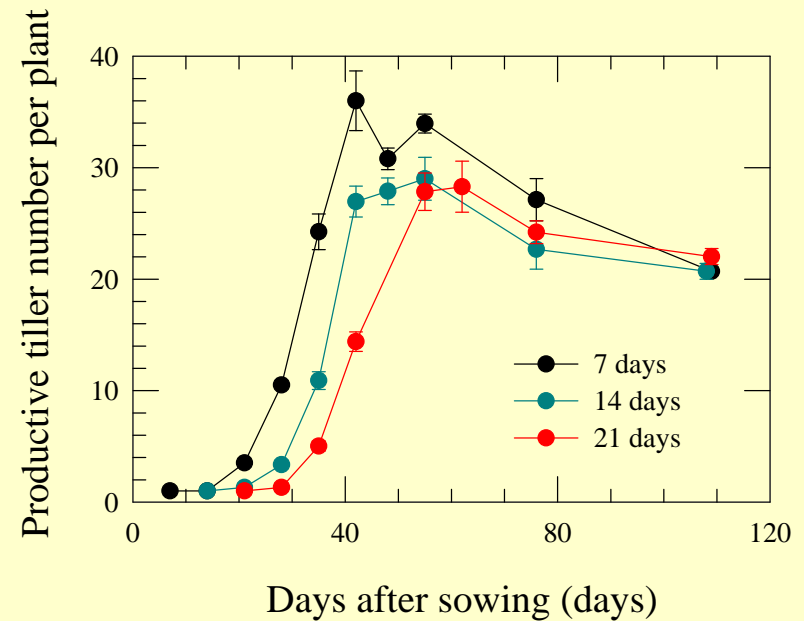
# Plant response to early transplanting

Crop establishment	Grain yield (t ha <sup>-1</sup> )	
	I1	H1
7 days transplanting	<b>6.99</b>	<b>7.75</b>
14 days transplanting	<b>6.55</b>	<b>7.59</b>
21 days transplanting	<b>6.06</b>	<b>6.97</b>

*I1: IR72*

*H1: IR75217H*

- same sowing date
- same plant density
- same nutrient management





# Plant response to early transplanting

Crop establishment	Grain yield (t ha <sup>-1</sup> )	
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*I1: IR72*

*H1: IR75217H*

- same sowing date
- same plant density
- same nutrient management

**Higher grain yield with early transplanting valid for:**

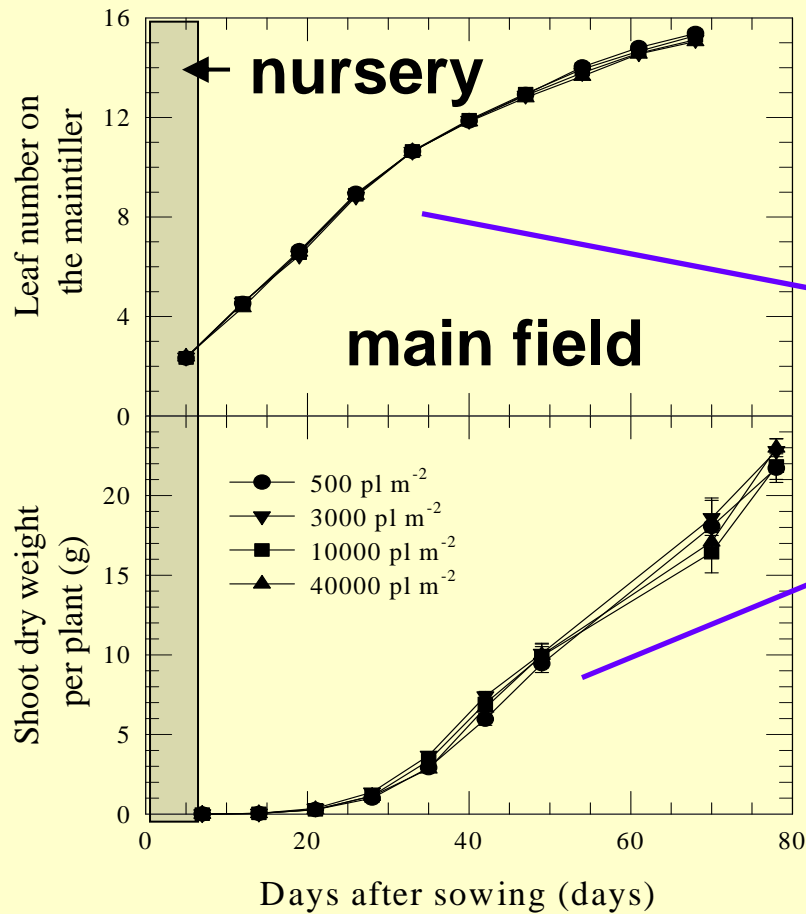
- contrasted genotypes (inbreds, NPTs, hybrids)
- wet and dry seasons (larger gap in the dry season)
- different locations (Philippines, Indonesia,...)





# Plant response to seed density

*Transplanting 7 days after sowing*



For nursery densities as high as 40000 seed  $\text{m}^{-2}$ , there was:

- no impact on leaf emergence

- no impact on shoot dry matter accumulation

**Early transplanting reduces the area required for the nursery**



# Plant response to nursery management

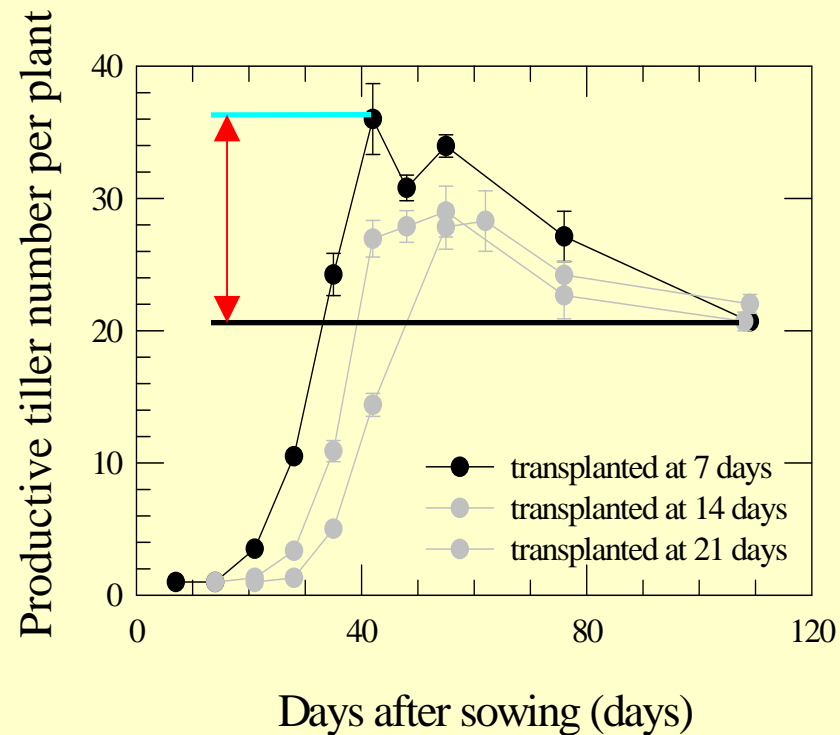
- **Early transplanting induced an increase in grain yield (up to 1 t ha<sup>-1</sup> in some conditions)**
- **Early transplanting shall promote a significant reduction in nursery area**
- **Early transplanting increased tiller mortality rate (for contrasted genotypes and seasons)**



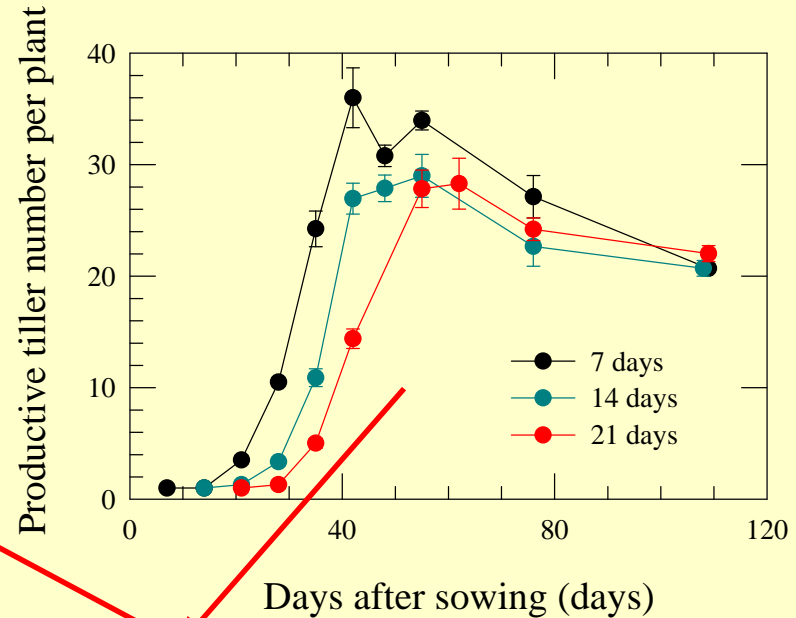
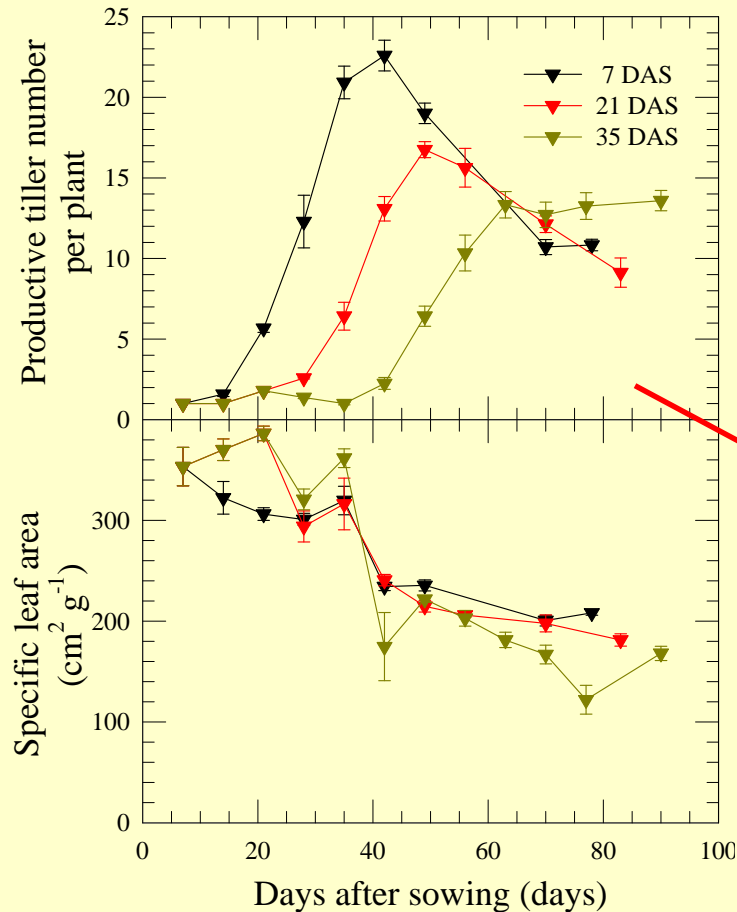
# Impact of tiller mortality rate

Tiller mortality rate:

$$\text{TMR} = \frac{\text{senescent tillers}}{\text{total tillers}}$$



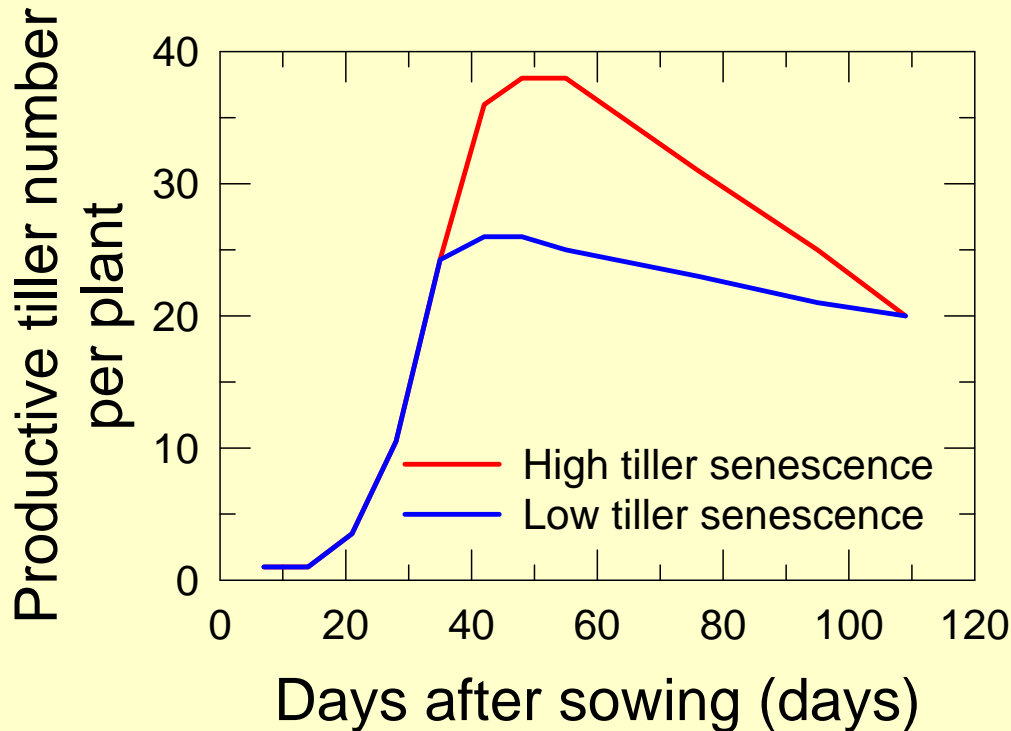
# Impact of tiller mortality rate



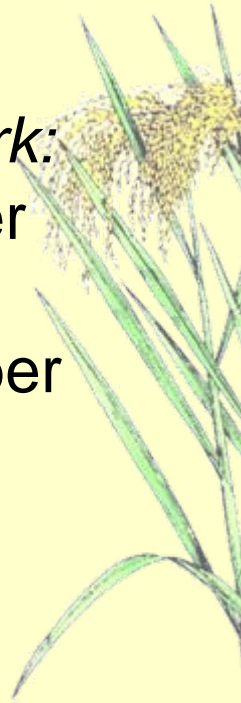
**Early transplanting was associated with high tiller mortality**

**Did high tiller mortality reduce the impact of the positive effect of early transplanting on grain yield?**

# Impact of tiller mortality rate



*Conceptual framework:*  
to achieve similar tiller  
emergence rate and  
productive tiller number  
but contrasted tiller  
mortality rate



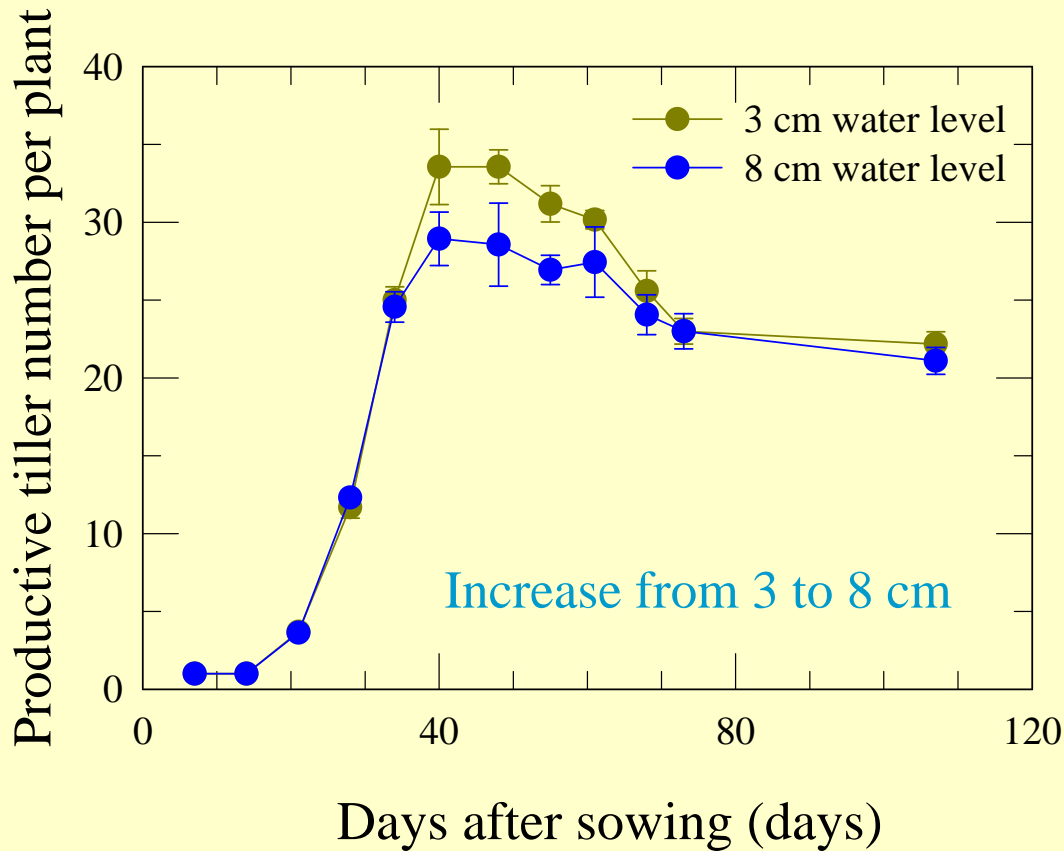
**How to get this contrast in plant response?**

**Tiller emergence is affected by water depth**  
**⇒ Increase in water depth at mid-tillering**



# Impact of tiller mortality rate

*Transplanting, hill spacing 20 x 20 cm*

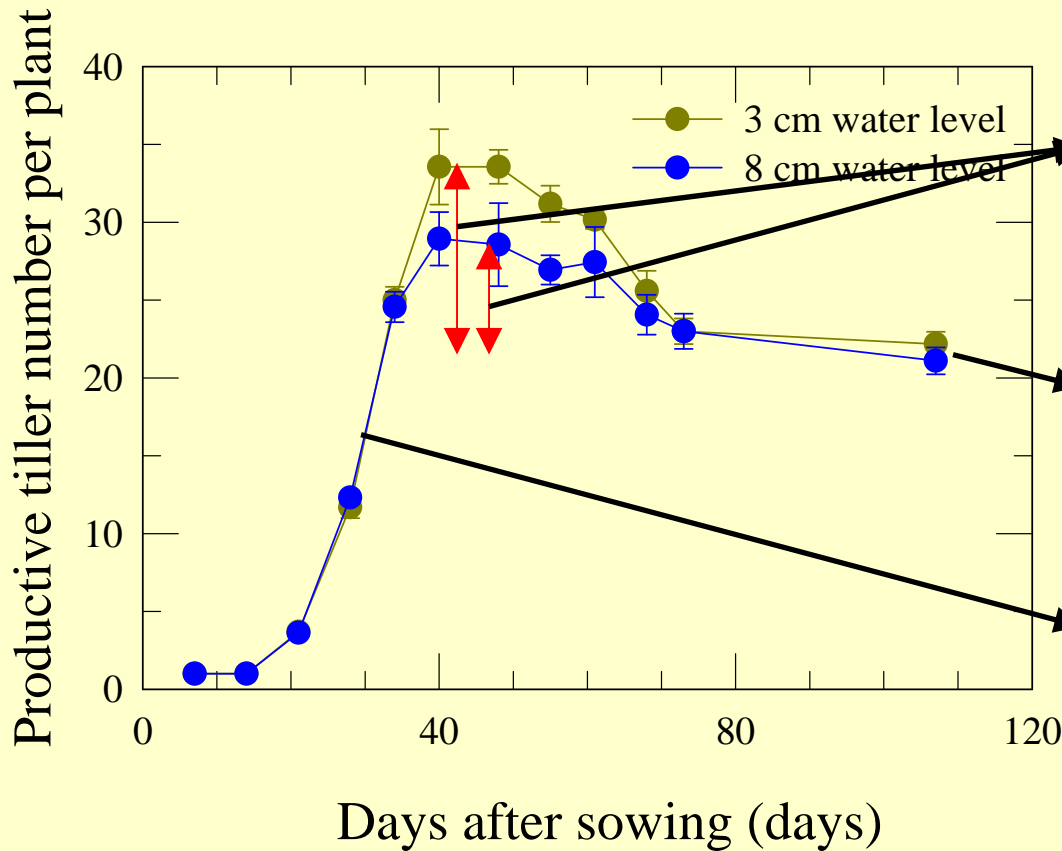


**Tiller emergence is affected by water depth**  
**⇒ Increase in water depth at mid-tillering**



# Impact of tiller mortality rate

*Transplanting, hill spacing 20 x 20 cm*



- **Decrease in TMR**  
from **0.33** to **0.24**

- **Similar productive tiller number**

- **Similar rate in tiller emergence**



**Has grain yield increased?**

# Impact of tiller mortality rate

Genotypes	Water management	Tiller mortality rate	Grain yield (t/ha)	Tiller density (m <sup>-2</sup> )	Per productive tiller		Grain size (g)
					Filled grain dry weight (g)	Filled grain number	
I1	3 cm water level	0.33	6.89	554	1.60	72.2	22.2
	8 cm water level	0.24	6.61	527	1.45	64.5	22.6
H1	3 cm water level	0.33	9.08	473	2.17	91.8	23.6
	8 cm water level	0.25	9.08	465	2.20	92.3	23.8

**Grain yield was unchanged for both genotypes**

# Plant response to nursery management

- **High tiller mortality rate did not affect grain yield**
  - Tiller mortality:
    - concerned small tillers then low plant dry matter
    - concerned non-competitive tillers for access to light because inside the canopy
    - may have contributed to higher dry matter accumulation in productive tillers through efficient remobilization





